UNITED
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A/51/707
S/1996/1009
5 December 1996
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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 10 and 38
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON
THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY
AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 4 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that at the meeting of Heads of State and Government of the States participating in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), held in Lisbon on 2 and 3 December 1996, in addition to other problems, the issue of a settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict was discussed.

The OSCE Chairman-in-Office and the Co-Chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Conference put forward an initiative for the inclusion in the final Lisbon Summit Declaration of a special paragraph setting forth the basic principles for a settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, which were supported by all the members of the OSCE Minsk Group.

The Republic of Armenia vetoed the inclusion of this text in the declaration.

Nevertheless, Mr. Flavio Cotti, the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, made a separate statement at the summit on the issue in which he assessed the state of the peace process at the current stage and set forth the position of the OSCE Minsk Group and the entire European community concerning the basic principles on which a settlement should be based.

This statement by the OSCE Chairman-in-Office is an integral part of the Lisbon Summit Declaration (see annex).

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated without delay a a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 10 and 38, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) E. KOULIEV
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

[Original: English]

Statement made by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe at the Summit of the Organization, held at Lisbon on 2 and 3 December 1996

You all know that no progress has been achieved in the last two years to resolve the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and the issue of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan. I regret that the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference to reconcile the views of the parties on the principles for a settlement have been unsuccessful.

Three principles that should form part of the settlement of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict were recommended by the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group. These principles are supported by all States members of the Minsk Group. They are:

(a) Territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Republic;

(b) Legal status of Nagorny Karabakh defined in an agreement based on self-determination that confers on Nagorny Karabakh the highest degree of self-rule within Azerbaijan;

(c) Guaranteed security for Nagorny Karabakh and its whole population, including mutual obligations to ensure compliance by all the parties with the provisions of the settlement.

I regret that Armenia could not accept this. These principles have the support of all other participating States.

This statement will be included in the Lisbon Summit documents.

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General Assembly
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A/51/707*
S/1996/1009*
10 December 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 10 and 38
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 4 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that at the meeting of Heads of State and Government of the States participating in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), held in Lisbon on 2 and 3 December 1996, in addition to other problems, the issue of a settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict was discussed.

The OSCE Chairman-in-Office and the Co-Chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Conference put forward an initiative for the inclusion in the final Lisbon Summit Declaration of a special paragraph setting forth the basic principles for a settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, which were supported by all the members of the OSCE Minsk Group.

The Republic of Armenia vetoed the inclusion of this text in the declaration.

Nevertheless, Mr. Flavio Cotti, the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, made a separate statement at the summit on the issue in which he assessed the state of the peace process at the current stage and set forth the position of the OSCE Minsk Group and the entire European community concerning the basic principles on which a settlement should be based.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

This statement by the OSCE Chairman-in-Office is an integral part of the Lisbon Summit Declaration (see annex).

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated without delay as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 10 and 38, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) E. KOULIEV
Permanent Representative

ANNEX TO THE LISBON SUMMIT DECLARATION

[Original: English]

Statement made by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe at the Summit of the Organization, held at Lisbon on 2 and 3 December 1996

You all know that no progress has been achieved in the last two years to resolve the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and the issue of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan. I regret that the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference to reconcile the views of the parties on the principles for a settlement have been unsuccessful.

Three principles that should form part of the settlement of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict were recommended by the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group. These principles are supported by all States members of the Minsk Group. They are:

(a) Territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Republic;

(b) Legal status of Nagorny Karabakh defined in an agreement based on self-determination that confers on Nagorny Karabakh the highest degree of self-rule within Azerbaijan;

(c) Guaranteed security for Nagorny Karabakh and its whole population, including mutual obligations to ensure compliance by all the parties with the provisions of the settlement.

I regret that Armenia could not accept this. These principles have the support of all other participating States.

This statement will be included in the Lisbon Summit documents.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/51/708
6 December 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 71 (i)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 5 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of the message addressed to you by the President of the Republic of Belarus, His Excellency Mr. Alyaksandr Lukashenka, concerning the withdrawal from the territory of the Republic of Belarus of the last nuclear ballistic missile.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 71 (i).

(Signed) Alyaksandr SYCHOU
Permanent Representative of
Belarus to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Letter dated 30 November 1996 from the President of Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to draw your attention to an event which is of the greatest importance for the entire international community. On 27 November 1996 the last intercontinental ballistic missile left the Republic of Belarus, and a territory of 207,600 square kilometres in the centre of Europe became nuclear free.

After the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of Belarus was the first country in the world voluntarily to reject the possibility of possessing nuclear weapons, and to proclaim a denuclearization policy.

On 4 February 1993 the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus ratified the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms of 31 July 1991 and the Lisbon Protocol to it of 23 May 1992, and also adopted a decision on the accession of Belarus to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a State party not possessing such weapons.

The Heads of State and Government of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe will be meeting in Lisbon on 2 December to adopt decisions on issues relating to the building of a new Europe, and on 5 December we shall be commemorating the second anniversary of the entry into force of the START I Treaty. On the eve of these important dates in the history of the continent, Belarus is demonstrating to the world community the peace-loving orientation of its foreign policy and its desire to make an important contribution to the cause of strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world. The withdrawal of the last nuclear missile earlier than the established deadline bears witness to the strict discharge by the Republic of Belarus of the international obligations it has assumed. The complete removal of nuclear weapons from the territory of the country is a clear confirmation of Belarus' policy of reducing the nuclear threat, thus facilitating the creation of an atmosphere of trust among peoples.

Ten years have passed since the time of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, and the Byelorussian people, which experienced its consequences, understands like no one else the real threat of nuclear weapons. The withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territory of Belarus marks a new phase in the history of our country.

We are grateful to all the States and international organizations which, directly or indirectly, have assisted and are assisting us in implementing the START I Treaty.

We are convinced that the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territory of the Republic of Belarus forms a good basis for the implementation of the well-known Byelorussian initiative regarding the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Central and Eastern Europe.

The successful realization of the idea of creating in the centre of Europe a zone free from nuclear weapons could become one of the most effective ways of reducing tension in Europe and in international relations as a whole, removing concern with regard to the planned expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and to the statements by some countries of Eastern Europe that they are ready to deploy NATO nuclear weapons on their territory. The idea of creating a nuclear-free zone is an important step towards the strengthening of the international non-proliferation regime, is not in conflict with present-day military and political realities in Europe, and threatens no one's national interests.

With the withdrawal of the last Russian nuclear missiles from the territory of Belarus, a nuclear-free zone in Central and Eastern Europe has de facto been established. In our view, this can and must be given the force of law.

The Republic of Belarus expects that position with regard to nuclear disarmament issues will be properly appreciated and supported by the international community.

(Signed) Alyaksandr LUKASHENKA

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6 December 1996

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS; HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 5 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 4 December 1996, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 58 and 110 (b) and (c), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 4 December 1996 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot representative at the 47th meeting of the Third Committee held on 21 November 1996 under agenda item 110 (b) and (c) (see A/C.3/51/SR.47). This statement contains allegations that grossly distort the realities of Cyprus and demonstrate yet again that the other side is more interested in political posturing than the building of confidence and reconciliation.

The Greek Cypriot representative, in a vain attempt to absolve the Greek Cypriot side from the responsibility of causing the existing division in the island, once again refers to the legitimate presence of a guarantor power as an "occupation". I wish to reiterate that the only occupation in Cyprus is the 33-year-old occupation of the seat of government of the once bicommunal Republic of Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot side.

Contrary to the allegations made by the Greek Cypriot representative, the Cyprus question and the present division of the island have not come about as a result of the Turkish intervention of 1974, but by the Greek-Greek Cypriot conspiracy and overt acts of violence during the period 1963-1974 aimed at converting the bicommunal Cyprus State into a Greek Cypriot one. This is admitted by the leader of the Greek Cypriot community, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, in his memoirs entitled "Cyprus: My Deposition", in the following manner: "... the Greek Cypriot preoccupation was that Cyprus should be a Greek Cypriot State, with a protected Turkish Cypriot minority" (vol. 3, p. 105).

The Turkish intervention which followed the coup d'état engineered by Greece in 1974, which was described by the Greek Cypriot side's own leader, Archbishop Makarios, in his speech before the Security Council on 19 July 1974 as "an invasion" (see S/PV.1780) had been necessitated by the naked aggression and blatant attempt by Greece to annex the island (enosis). One should recall that the Turkish intervention in Cyprus was carried out against the background of an 11-year-long systematic campaign of ethnic cleansing directed against the Turkish Cypriot people by the Greek Cypriot side, acting in collusion with Greece. With the coup d'état of 1974, the threat of total annihilation of the Turkish Cypriots at the hands of the combined forces of Greece and their collaborators in Cyprus had become imminent. Turkey's action was, therefore, a necessary act that saved the lives of an entire community and preserved the bicommunal independence of Cyprus.

It hardly needs to be stressed that Turkey's presence on the island, which emanates from the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, is a vital security requirement for the Turkish Cypriots, as it serves as a deterrent against the repetition of Greek-Greek Cypriot aggression against the Turkish Cypriot people. In the face of the unprecedented build-up of arms and armed forces by the Greek Cypriot administration and the implementation of the so-called "joint defence doctrine" with Greece, the necessity of maintaining the Turkish deterrent becomes all the more obvious.

As regards the question of displaced persons, it should be mentioned that nearly four fifths of the Turkish Cypriot population have been rendered refugees or become displaced persons since 1963, some of them several times over, as a result of the Greek Cypriot side's attempts to annex Cyprus to Greece. It should be recalled that the issue of displaced persons has been fundamentally settled between the two sides through the Third Vienna Agreement dated 2 August 1975, whereby the two sides formally agreed to exchange populations. The Agreement was implemented under United Nations supervision in September 1975, paving the way for a bizonal, bicommunal settlement of the Cyprus issue. Both the Agreement and its implementation are well recorded in the relevant United Nations documents (see S/11789 of 5 August 1975 and S/11789/Add.1 of 10 September 1975).

On the question of the so-called "settlers", it should be pointed out that it is the Greek Cypriot side, which, together with Greece, has always attempted to alter the demographic character of Cyprus, not only by introducing thousands of settlers from Greece since the 1940s but also by trying to "cleanse" Cyprus of its ethnic Turkish population. At present, the Greek Cypriot administration continues to admit tens of thousands of people from other countries, and, as a result of the laxity of its immigration policies, South Cyprus has become, as widely reported in the international press, a centre for money-laundering, drugs and arms smuggling and other illicit activity.

Concerning the so-called "enclaved" Greek Cypriots, it is noteworthy that the term "enclaves" was first used in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General to describe the areas which Turkish Cypriots had been forced into by the Greek Cypriot side during the period between 1963 and 1974. Lately, the Greek Cypriot propaganda machine has been trying to utilize this term with a view to exploiting the presence of several hundred Greek Cypriots living in Northern Cyprus. The fact is that there have been no "enclaved" people in Cyprus since the liberation of the Turkish Cypriots by Turkey in 1974.

In connection with the recent border incidents in Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot representative conveniently glosses over the deadly Greek commando attack on a Turkish Cypriot Security Forces sentry post in the area of Güvercinlik village on 8 September 1996, which resulted in the murder of a Turkish Cypriot soldier and the seriously wounding of another. Moreover, by only looking at the outcome of the incidents and not at who provoked and caused them in the first place, the Greek Cypriot representative tries to hide the fact that these tragic incidents are a direct result of the Greek Cypriot side's massive violation of the United Nations-controlled buffer zone and our borders. This is clearly part of the other side's larger policy of escalation and tension on the island aimed at keeping the Cyprus issue alive on the agenda of the international community.

We would like to urge the Greek Cypriot side to abandon this policy of escalation and tension in the island as it only serves to deepen further the existing mistrust between the two peoples in Cyprus and hurts chances for a negotiated settlement. We also wish to call upon the other side to stop exploiting the question of human rights as an instrument of political propaganda and focus instead on how to revive the process of negotiations. The Greek Cypriot side must realize that the only viable option is to resume the direct

dialogue and should desist from all rhetoric and action which are bound to harm prospects for a just and lasting solution.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 58 and 110 (b) and (c), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

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6 December 1996

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 153

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Igor V. GOUMENNY (Ukraine)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1996, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item at its 35th and 37th meetings, on 2 and 6 December 1996. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/51/SR.35 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (A/51/519 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/51/681).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/51/L.12

4. At the 37th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Armenia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina" (A/C.5/51/L.12), submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/51/L.12 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina for a period of one year,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1066 (1996) of 15 July 1996, by which the Council authorized the United Nations military observers to continue to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Recalling further its decision 50/481 of 11 April 1996 and its resolution 50/241 of 7 June 1996 on the financing of the Mission,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

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[1] A/51/519 and Corr.1.

[2] A/51/681.

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina as at 30 November 1996, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 13.7 million United States dollars, representing 12 per cent of the total assessed contributions from the inception of the Mission to the period ending 20 December 1996, notes that some 27 per cent of the Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States concerned, in particular those in arrears, to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. Expresses concern about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursement of troop contributors, who bear burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full;

4. Urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full and on time;

5. Endorses the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[3]

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

7. Decides to appropriate the amount of 75,619,800 dollars gross (72,225,600 dollars net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of 1,918,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, in addition to the amount of 75,619,800 dollars gross (72,225,600 dollars net) already appropriated for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1996 under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 50/24A;

8. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of 75,619,800 dollars gross (72,225,600 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/241, to apportion the additional amount of 75,619,800 dollars gross (72,225,600 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 among Member States at a monthly rate of 12,603,600 dollars gross (12,037,600 dollars net) in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 49/249 A of 20 July 1995, 49/249 B of 14 September 1995 and 50/224 of 11 April 1996 and its decisions 48/472 A of 23 December 1993 and 50/451 B of 23 December 1995, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 1997, as set out in its resolution 49/19 B of 23 December 1994 and its decision 50/471 A of 23 December 1995,

subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 20 December 1996;

9. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 3,394,200 dollars approved for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;

10. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

11. Decides to keep under review during its fifty-first session the agenda item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 154

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR EASTERN SLAVONIA, BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMIUM

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Igor V. GOUMENNY (Ukraine)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1996, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item at its 35th and 37th meetings, on 2 and 6 December 1996. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/51/SR.35 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (A/51/520) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/51/681).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/51/L.11

4. At the 37th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Armenia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium"

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(A/C.5/51/L.11), submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting the Fifth Committee, adopted draft resolution A/C.5/51/L.11 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolutions 1037 (1996) of 15 January 1996, by which the Council established the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium for an initial period of twelve months, and 1079 (1996) of 15 November 1996, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Transitional Administration to 15 July 1997,

Recalling also its decision 50/481 of 11 April 1996 and its resolution 50/242 of 7 June 1996 on the financing of the Transitional Administration,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Transitional Administration are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Transitional Administration, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

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[1] A/51/520.

[2] A/51/681.

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that a voluntary contribution has been made to the Transitional Administration by a Government,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Transitional Administration with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium as at 30 November 1996, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 53.6 million United States dollars, representing 23 per cent of the total assessed contributions from the inception of the Transitional Administration to the period ending 31 December 1996, notes that some 27 per cent of the Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States concerned, in particular those in arrears, to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. Expresses concern about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursement of troop contributors, who bear burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full;

4. Urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Transitional Administration in full and on time;

5. Endorses the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Transitional Administration is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

7. Decides to appropriate the amount of 140,484,350 dollars gross (136,087,550 dollars net) for the maintenance of the Transitional Administration for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of 3,440,050 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, in addition to the amount of 140,484,350 dollars gross (136,087,550 dollars net) already appropriated for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1996 under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 50/242;

8. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of 140,484,350 dollars gross (136,087,550 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/242, to apportion an additional amount of 140,484,350 dollars gross (136,087,550 dollars net) for

the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 49/249 A of 20 July 1995, 49/249 B of 14 September 1995 and 50/224 of 11 April 1996 and its decisions 48/472 A of 23 December 1993 and 50/451 B of 23 December 1995, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 1997 as set out in its resolution 49/19 B of 23 December 1994 and its decision 50/471 A of 23 December 1995;

9. Decides further that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 4,396,800 dollars approved for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;

10. Invites voluntary contributions to the Transitional Administration in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

11. Decides to keep under review during its fifty-first session the agenda item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium".

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6 December 1996

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 155

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Igor V. GOUMENNY (Ukraine)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1996, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item at its 35th and 37th meetings, on 2 and 6 December 1996. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/51/SR.35 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (A/51/508 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/51/681).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/51/L.13

4. At the 37th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Armenia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force" (A/C.5/51/L.13), submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/51/L.13 without a vote (see para. 6).

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III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolutions 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995, by which the Council decided that the United Nations Protection Force within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force, and 1082 (1996) of 27 November 1996, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 May 1997,

Recalling also its decision 50/481 of 11 April 1996 and its resolution 50/243 of 7 June 1996 on the financing of the Force,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Force are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Force, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

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[1] A/51/508 and Corr.1.

[2] A/51/681.

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force as at 30 November 1996, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 10.6 million United States dollars, representing 23 per cent of the total assessed contributions from the inception of the Force to the period ending 30 November 1996, notes that some 28 per cent of the Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States concerned, in particular those in arrears, to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. Expresses concern about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursement of troop contributors, which bear burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full;

4. Urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full and on time;

5. Endorses the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[2]

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

7. Decides to appropriate the amount of 4,237,100 dollars gross (4,132,500 dollars net) already authorized and apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/243 for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 31 May to 30 June 1996;

8. Decides also to appropriate the amount of 25,373,400 dollars gross (24,615,600 dollars net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of 632,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, in addition to the amount of 26,296,200 dollars gross (25,538,400 dollars net), already appropriated for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1996 under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 50/243;

9. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of 26,296,200 dollars gross (25,538,400 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/243, to apportion an additional amount of 25,373,400 dollars gross (24,615,600 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 among Member States at a monthly rate of 4,228,900 dollars gross (4,102,600 dollars net) in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 49/249 A of 20 July 1995, 49/249 B of 14 September 1995 and 50/224 of 11 April 1996 and its decisions 48/472 A of 23 December 1993 and 50/451 B of 23 December 1995, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 1997, as set out in its resolution

49/19 B of 23 December 1994 and its decision 50/471 A of 23 December 1995, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 May 1997;

10. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 757,800 dollars approved for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;

11. Invites voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

12. Decides to keep under review during its fifty-first session the agenda item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force".